MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 JANUARY 1981

American Hostages

Diplomats' Transfer--According to Tehran radio, one of the officials in charge of the hostages at the prime minister's office announced that the Iranian Government transferred the three U.S. diplomats detained in the Foreign Ministry to another "appropriate place." AFP, reporting on the transfer, cited "informed sources" as suggesting that the three diplomats have been reunited with their colleagues. The news agency reported that Iranian Government spokesman Ahmad Azizi stressed that the transfer is not connected with the latest American response. Tehran radio earlier reported the arrival of the Algerian delegation carrying the latest American proposal to resolve the dispute.

Tehran Radio Commentaries--Tehran radio has carried numerous unattributed commentaries on the hostage situation. A commentary on 2 January reiterated that Iran is not seeking a "ransom" but has financial claims on the United States "based on undeniable documents and evidence." It added that "their trial can more than ever before lay bare the ugly face of U.S. imperialism" and demonstrate the "legitimacy" of Iran's claims. A commentary on 3 January forecast that the hostages issue would still be at an "impasse" on 20 January and that the Reagan administration will have to find a solution. It warned that the new president would be mistaken to think that Iran would show more leniency over time. Economic difficulties, the radio said, will not force Iran into a compromise. If the United States embarks on this "dangerous test," the commentary continued, the hostages will be put on trial and the United States will be humiliated. Another commentary described statements by President-elect Ronald Reagan about an ultimatum and possible military action as "personal adventurous solutions" that are "not taken seriously" in the United States.

Newspaper Comment--According to AFP, ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, a newspaper close to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, asserted that the hostage issue has made Iran more, not less, dependent on both the "capitalist West and the so-called socialist East." Although ISLAMIC REVOLUTION defended the initial hostage taking, it argued that over time the issue has "frankly caused harm to the international struggle of the disinherited" and has led to a move to the right in the United States. The article criticized Iran's demands for the return of the shah's fortune as unrealistic and urged that responsibility for solving the hostage issue should be turned over to the Supreme Defense Council, headed by President Bani-Sadr.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Raja'i Interview--In an interview with the Bonn newspaper DIE WELT, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i indirectly confirmed the existence of a power struggle in Iran. Raja'i said that a small section of military men and a tiny group of pro-Western, "so-called intellectuals, headed by Bani-Sadr" are confronted by Iran's clerical leadership. The prime minister's public relations office denied a BBC report on this interview and claimed that Raja'i has "so far given no interview to DIE WELT whatsoever." DPA subsequently reported that the DIE WELT editorial staff said there is "no reason to doubt the authenticity of the interview."

Challenge to Government--AFP reported that in a communique published in the national front newspaper, Tehran bazaar traders accused Prime Minister Raja'i of incompetence and demanded his resignation. Criticizing the present government's inability to solve Iran's mounting economic problems, the leader of Tehran's association of traders, businesses and artisans, Abolhasan Lebaschi, told AFP that Iran is "heading towards a more and more catastrophic situation." The bazaar, he said, should lead the national movement as it did under former Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq.

At a Friday prayer meeting, reported by Tehran radio, Supreme Court President Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti said it is "very unfair" to blame present economic difficulties on the government and explicitly rebutted the charges of the bazaar merchants. Beheshti went on to warn of a "conspiracy" currently being planned to create instability in Iran. Preaching at Tehran University mosque, Tehran's Friday Imam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, in a sermon carried by Tehran radio's Arabic service, warned against "agent elements" attempting to "fragment the ranks from inside" and seeking to "spread complaints." "Any strike or sit-in," he warned, "will be considered an act of treason against Muslims."

Justice Minister Resignation--In an interview reported by Tehran radio, Justice Minister Ebrahim Ahadi confirmed that he has submitted his resignation owing to a difference of opinion with the Council of Guardians over the extent of his powers.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

'Inertia' Issue--Tehran radio reported that the governor general's office in Khuzestan, the society of Khuzestan clergy and Islamic military and civilian organizations in Dezful sent cables of support for Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri following his earlier call for an Iranian offensive and an end to the current delay. The Khuzestan clergymen spoke of "dissatisfaction" in the province over the "state of inertia and the failure to issue orders to attack," while the cable from Dezful called for a resolution of the "enigma" of Iran's failure to attack. The Khuzestan governor general's office praised the role of the "combative clergy" in the war and noted the presence of over 600 clergymen at the frontline. However, the cable warned of Iraqi-inspired plots to create discord between the clergy and revolution guards on the one hand and the armed forces on the other.

AFP reported that Islamic Republican Party leader Ayatollah Beheshti also supported Montazeri's calls for action, telling a Friday prayers meeting: "All of the Iranian people are asking themselves why their army is not going into the attack." Tehran radio reported that the command council of the revolution guards corps issued a statement supporting Montazeri and asserting that with the clergy's guidance "shortcomings will be rectified."

Tehran radio, on the other hand, reported that President Bani-Sadr responded to Montazeri's challenge by urging him to study the situation in Khuzestan first hand, meet commanders at the fronts and "begin a tradition of research into these affairs." The radio later reported that in reply to Bani-Sadr's cable, Montazeri said Bani-Sadr would have done better to telephone him over his anxiety about the conduct of the war rather than replying openly in a manner which might harm morale. Asserting that he is in touch with a wide range of opinion cognizant with the situation at the fronts, Montazeri called for a "speedy, complete expulsion of the enemy" from Iran.

An unattributed Tehran radio commentary supported Montazeri's call for action and urged a "final attack" to defeat both the Iraqi invaders and internal conspiracies. The radio urged the "final destruction" of the Iraqi forces before spring, while they are still in disarray and before they have the chance to acquire new weapons and train new personnel. In this connection the radio mentioned the impending delivery of 100 French Mirage aircraft and tanks to Iraq, the training of Iraqi pilots in Saudi Arabia and reports that Iraq has recently received 150 Soviet T-72 tanks. The commentary claimed that so far Iraq has lost 215 airplanes, about 3,000 tanks and 20,000 killed or wounded in the course of the war. Ahvaz radio earlier cited "travelers from Iraq" as revealing that the Soviet union has delivered 150 T-72 tanks to the Iraqi Army.

Bani-Sadr Speech--In a speech at an unspecified airbase, reported by Tehran radio, President Bani-Sadr told pilots that whereas at the beginning of the war Iran's air power compensated for weakness on the ground, now its ground forces are in a state of readiness. It is now time, the president said, to compensate for earlier frustrations and inflict fierce blows on the enemy. However, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported that in his speech Bani-Sadr also criticized the Iranian mass media for acting more to the advantage of the enemy.

Iraqi Defense Minister Statement--Iraqi Defense Minister Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, in a press statement reported by INA, said Iraqi confidence has been heightened after 4 months of fighting and Iraq has realized "almost" all its objectives. A war of attrition, he said, would only hurt the Iranian people, adding that the Iranians "are incapable of launching a major counterattack or anything that can affect the situation on the front." The defense minster asserted that Iraq retains the initiative in the war and may be compelled to inflict "graver losses" on Iran should Tehran persist in its "aggressive" stand toward Iraq and the Gulf states. Months of fighting have given Iraq "priceless experience," the general said, adding that the "positive effects" derived from the "short-term battle" with Iran will help the Arab nation during "the next struggle with Tel Aviv."

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces launched a "coordinated and extensive offensive" on the Gilan-e Gharb front which pushed Iraqi troops back 8 km, killing more than 150. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, confirmed the Iranian attack but claimed that the Iranian troops were forced to retreat and that 47 were killed. INA reported further clashes around Mehran, Dezful and Susangerd with renewed Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Abadan.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

An unattributed commentary carried by Damascus radio characterized as "lies and fabrications" an Amman radio report that 200 people have been massacred in the Syrian city of Aleppo. The commentary went on to describe relations between Syria and Jordan as not "good or befitting required relations between two Arab countries" and scored King Husayn for his ties to the United States and "infringements" on the rights of the PLO.

Egypt

According to MENA, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the newspaper AS-SIYASI that President Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President-elect Ronald Reagan are to hold a tripartite summit in March.

Pakistan

Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has asked UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to appoint a special representative to initiate talks among Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan aimed at finding a political solution to the Afghan crisis. In a letter to Waldheim, reported by Karachi radio, Agha Shahi said that "favorable conditions" now exist for "serious talks" among the parties.

YAR

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, an official for the PDRY-based National Democratic Front said that the front's forces have been involved in clashes with YAR troops since 24 October, confirming earlier reports of fighting in the country. The front official added that negotiations between the front and the Yemeni Government are now suspended.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KLIBI ON PROGRESS MADE BY GOOD-OFFICES COMMITTEE

LD050805 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Jan 81

[Interview granted by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau in Khartoum--date not given]

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has spoken to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT about the results achieved so far by the Arab good-offices committee. He said: The committee began its exploratory work by visiting Baghdad, Amman and Damascus and met with President Saddam Husayn, King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, all of whom assured it of their desire to strengthen and bolster Arab joint action. They all expressed the view that maintaining joint Arab action on a clear basis is dictated not only by general principles but also by agreed practical rules governing Arab relations in all fields because this will ensure that the present difficulties are overcome and exisiting bilateral differences resolved.

Klibi added: "Without being optimistic we are confident that all the Arab leaders firmly believe that they all must coordinate their efforts, strengthen Arab solidarity and consolidate joint Arab action because it is the only way to ensure positive progress in the Arab march."

Speaking about Arab-African cooperation and the view in Africa that aid given to Africa by the Arab countries is meager, the escalating Libyan military intervention in Chad and Israel's attempts to reinfiltrate the African Continent, Klibi said: Arab-African cooperation is the basic cornerstone of joint Arab action. We do not regard cooperation between us and the African group as the result of transient conditions or related to political desires of any sort. I believe that cooperation between the Arab community and the African community is dictated by solidarity and many interests as well as by the sense of unity or fate. It is also dictated by joint affiliation to several cultural values and by the fact that several Arab peoples are at the same time African peoples, which binds the two countries together. For this reason we pay great attention to such cooperation.

I believe that this cooperation is now being carried out satisfactorily in the economic and financial fields. All the Arab commitments [to African countries] have been fulfilled to a great extent reaching 80 percent, which is unprecedented in international relations. However, the thing that has stopped and for which we are sorry is political dialogue: the reasons for this are well-known. We are now discussing with the OAU--and I am personally discussing with my colleague OAU Secretary General Kodjo--the means that will enable us to resume dialogue between the two organizations [the Arab League and the OAU] and the two communities in a manner making it possible to avoid the obstacles that we have encountered in the past.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN ANNIVERSARY PARADE

JN012143 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 2015 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Speech delivered by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat during the military parade held in Beirut on 1 January 1981 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Palestinian revolution--recorded]

[Text] Brothers, in the name of God, in the name of the revolution, in the name of the people and in the name of the Arab nation: All of us in the joint forces stand in the forward trench in defense not only of Palestine and Lebanon, but also in defense of all the Arab land and our Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf as well as in defense of every free, progressive and honest people in the whole world. [applause]

In this forward trench the joint forces--the Lebanese and Palestinian forces--are fighting side by side to create the miracle, to create the strong Arab will and to create the eternal myth: the myth of steadfastness, the myth of confrontation and the myth of the definite and inevitable victory over the Zionists, over the imperialists and over reaction. [applause]

Brothers, the imperialists, led by the United States, thought that they could make this nation kneel but we, the free people of this nation, stood and said to the Camp David plot: No, no to this plot, the plot will not pass. They thought that when they pushed agent As-Sadat to Jerusalem, he would later take other leaders with him to say yes to this plot. But the vigilance of the Arab masses and that of our Arab nation has proved that this plot will never pass, will never pass. This is applied to the Camp David plot and the self-rule plot. What might pass in this area is one thing; namely, the Arab will, the will of the Arab masses, the will of the Arab masses which was (?demonstrated) yesterday--as was said by my brother Dr Sabbagh--these masses and this will of the Arab masses which was demonstrated yesterday when these planes flew with their pilots, the Syrian air eagles, [applause] to participate alongside the joint forces in defense of our Arab nation in this forward trench. Yes, we say that this plot will never pass and that the scheme will also never pass so long as there is a will: the will of steadfastness, the will of confrontation, the will of fighting, the will of struggle and the will of victory until victory, until victory. [applause]

Yes brothers, this plot will never pass. The Camp David and the autonomy plots will never pass. It is enough to say that we in the Palestinian revolution do not live in houses here but live in the progressive, free and honorable hearts of the Lebanese, who, received us with open arms before they gave us their houses. We will triumph with this Arab and Islamic will. We will triumph over this plot. In our occupied land, the fighter, the cub, the child and the woman are changing the stones of their country into time bombs to be detonated in the face of Carter, and then Reagan, Begin and agent As-Sadat.

Yes brothers, yes brothers, the autonomy conspiracy will not pass. This is the legendary steadfastness of our people inside the occupied territories. These people are daily proving that the will of the peoples is part of God's will and that the people's will can never be defeated. The people's will will inevitably triumph because it is the only will that can exist on this land. This land is an Arab land and shall remain an Arab land. Let everyone, let everyone hear me. Let departing Carter and Brzezinski--who said bye bye to the PLO--hear me. I tell him: Bye bye to you and the PLO has remained. [applause]

Yes, I tell him that this Palestinian revolution, which is embraced by the Lebanese nationalist movement and the nationalist forces, can never be defeated. This revolution will triumph, yes it will triumph, and these forces will move from there, from Arnun, where we have taught them a lesson and more than one lesson. We have taught them a lesson. In the same manner as Salah ad-Din proceeded from the port of [word indistinct] to the battle of Hittin, these joint forces will proceed with the forces of [word indistinct], with the honest Arab forces, which do not accept submission, do not agree to kneel but believe in steadfastness and confrontation and believe in fighting until victory. These forces will move from Arnun to Jerusalem to hoist only one flag and one banner, that of our Arab nation. It is no coincidence that the banner of our Arab nation is the banner of the Palestinian revolution. [applause]

Brothers, on this day, these forces are standing in the advance trenches to defend our Arab nation.

One and a half years ago I stood in this place to say that our front extends from Tyre to Khurassan. After war broke out between Iraq and Iran, however, our front suffered a serious setback. That's why I tell Imam Khomeyni in the name of Palestine, why I tell President Saddam in the name of Palestine: This war must be halted. This Iraqi-Iranian war must be halted to enable guns, all the guns, the planes and the joint forces and the eagles of the air to be directed toward Palestine, toward the central objective of this area of this Arab nation; that is, Palestine and Jerusalem, because Palestine is Jerusalem and Jerusalem is the beginning of Palestine. I say this so that everyone might hear me: There will be no solution, stability or peace in this area except the Palestinian peace because this peace is based on these Arab masses.

In the name of usurped Palestine, in the name of occupied Jerusalem, I once again address Khomeyni and Saddam to halt this raging war. There is no other alternative but to halt this war. How can we seek [word indistinct] and the way. There is a drowned person and there is a dead person. We have put forth a proposal to the brothers. This proposal should be accepted because it is the course of nonalignment, the course of the nonaligned masses, the course of all the free and struggling masses against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, fascism, oppression, and racial discrimination.

I also say to the new and incoming Reagan, who said right after his victory in the elections that he was against the PLO, that the will of the PLO is that of the Palestinian masses and the Arab masses. I say to him: You cannot say no to the PLO and you cannot threaten the PLO. This revolution threatens and cannot be threatened. It causes fear and does not fear anybody. Hence, I say that the U.S. fleets--such as the sixth, the seventh and the fifth fleets--may be able to gather here in this region; they may attempt to surround our region and try to establish bases in our region--such as Berbera, Masirah and Somalia and [word indistinct] also in (?Sinai) base and Ras Banas--I say to them, I say to them that this area will never kneel down, this area will never kneel down, this area will never kneel.

We all meet, brothers, because of this will. Because of this will, the call for general mobilization has succeeded. With this will, the joint forces fighters are fighting and are creating this legend--like epic for the Arab nation. I say this because when they gather their fleets and their Rapid Deployment Forces, they intend to further escalate the fighting in this area. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev proposed a (?five-point) plan during the New Delhi meeting. I say on behalf of these masses that this plan constitutes a solution for this area, a solution which will place this area far from being threatened with a nuclear war, far from being threatened with an atomic war, far from being threatened with fleets. Let us use our minds and let us think of the interests of this area. The interests of this area are to reach settlements, just settlements, and to bring about a durable peace. A durable peace and a just settlement can be achieved only through the Palestinian settlement, through the Palestinian peace, through the Palestinian decision and through the Palestinian option, to which there is no other alternative. [applause]

There is only one option: the Palestinian option, the will, the miracle and the epic. I say here in the name of my brothers and colleagues in the joint command, that the Palestinian decision and the Palestinian option constitute the sole alternative in this area. It is a revolution until victory. [applause] We will continue the march with souls and blood.

SAUDI ARABIA

MINISTER URGES SUPPORT FOR MODERATE OIL POLICY

LD051128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Jidda, 5 Jan (SPA)--Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the minister of information, has stressed that Saudi Arabia is continuing with its moderate petroleum policy and positions within OPEC. He said that Saudi Arabia desires balanced prices for the consuming countries in order to preserve the safety of world economy while ensuring that our rights as a producing country are not lost. In a statement to AL-BILAD published today he expressed his regret that the oil consuming countries, especially the industrial ones, do not greatly respect these objectives since some of them have resorted to a policy of storing oil which affects oil prices increases. He explained that the continuation of the policy of storing oil will lead to an increase in oil prices and in world demand for oil.

He referred to the statement made by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, who stressed that Saudi Arabia will continue to pursue its policy. He said that other parties should contribute to making a success of Saudi Arabia's moderate policy.

He added that the Gulf countries and the oil producing countries in general are trying to control prices and are eager to preserve the economies of the consuming countries, especially the developing and poor ones. He said that the matter needs the support of all parties. The minister underlined the campaigns being waged against Saudi Arabia. He said that they are tendentious and conspiratorial campaigns aimed at concealing the honorable role which this country is playing.

UAE

UAE ANNOUNCES DECREASES IN OIL PRODUCTION

JN031820 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 3 Jan (ENA)--Dr Manii ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, announced that the UAE actually started to step down oil production as of 1 January by the rate of 80,000 barrels per day. He added that the UAE has already notified the oil companies operating in the country of this decision.

Dr al-'Utaybah explained that the stepping down of oil production comes within the framework of the state policy to prolong the production of oil and to preserve the country's national resources for the benefit of the coming generations.

Dr al-'Utaybah also noted that the UAE is nowadays carrying out a maintenance operation of the oil fields which have been operating for 18 years. The aim of this maintenance operation, Dr al-'Utaybah said, is to enable the country to increase its oil production in the near future and to keep up the high level of production for many coming years, which might reach 50 years.

PAPER VIEWS POSSIBLE U.S. MILITARY ACTION IN IRAN

GF021601 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 31 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Washington, Kuwait--AL-KHALIJ has learned that U.S. President-elect Reagan's foreign affairs working group is currently studying all possible options for the release of the American hostages, particularly the military options.

Reagan's working group and U.S. decisionmakers believe that the crisis will not be resolved before Carter's departure. Therefore, Reagan's group has already begun to discuss the options so that a final plan will be ready for execution when Reagan assumes office.

In discussing the various options, and particularly the military option, Reagan's advisers say that U.S. public opinion is demanding that the United States not pay a ransom for the hostages' release.

Informed sources say that the Iranian Government's agreement to film the hostages indicates that diplomatic efforts to release the hostages have not yielded any reasonable results.

In Kuwait, AL-KHALIJ has learned that reports are circulating among Gulf diplomatic circles on the possibility of a U.S. military action against Iran if peaceful contacts with Tehran reach a deadlock. The reports say that the United States cannot technically carry out a military operation to release the hostages because it does not know their exact location and because of the density of Iran's population. The reports say that the United States may embark on a military action that has various political goals linked to U.S. strategy in the Arabian Gulf and that would use the hostage issue as a cover masking more important aims. The reports say that such an action may involve occupying the Iranian coastline on the Gulf of Oman in southeast Iran and declaring that the U.S. forces will not withdraw unless the hostages are released. This area is about 2,000 km from the warfront with Iraq thus making it extremely difficult for Iran to defend itself against a U.S. invasion.

Such an operation would restore to the United States its international prestige--and this was one of the most important points in Reagan's election campaign.

The area which is expected to be the target of a U.S. invasion also lies between Bandar 'Abbas on the Strait of Hormuz and the Iranian-Pakistani borders.

The reports say that such a U.S. invasion may generate international reactions, particularly in the United States, and that Washington will choose a favorable time for its military intervention, such as a possible Soviet intervention in Poland.

PDRY

COMMENTARY ON KISSINGER MISSION, CAMP DAVID ACCORD

LD032048 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, who is also the new U.S. administration's envoy, has arrived in the occupied territory on a political-cum-military mission within the framework of the moves of the new U.S. administration by way of the Camp David conspiracy. The purpose is to liquidate the Palestinian cause and at the same time entrench the U.S. military presence in a number of areas in the Middle East.

Within the framework of the mission, Kissinger had earlier visited Egypt and Somalia where he held talks with the ruling regimes of both countries and expressed satisfaction with their outcome.

The Zionist circles have welcomed Kissinger's visit, sharing in the optimism that the conditions have become more appropriate for achieving a successful strategy to strike down and liquidate the national liberation movement of the Near and Middle East peoples. The Zionist circles' optimism stems from the fact that Kissinger returns to the region under a new U.S. administration highly enthusiastic for the views and style laid down and pursued during the administration of former U.S. President Nixon.

Nixon's expulsion from the White House following the Watergate scandal led to Kissinger's losing his post as secretary of state.

Although the Camp David accords were concluded during Carter's administration, Kissinger earlier played an important role in preparing the way for them through his shuttle visits when he was secretary of state and later as a worker from behind the scenes for U.S. policy. Kissinger has said on several occasions that the dead end reached by the capitulatory and conspiratorial accords goes back, basically, to internal crises of the U.S. administration and its indecisiveness toward the forces opposed to the accords, above all the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

Now it is Kissinger's assessment that it is possible to move the accords in order to get them out of the stalemate once the U.S. administration has passed over to a more harmonious and stable leadership representing a union of industrial and military extremists in the U.S. imperialist system. [Word indistinct] with confidence and optimism expressed by Kissinger in his statements up till now during his current tour coupled with his challenges to and threats against the entire national liberation movement of the Middle Eastern peoples and the peoples of the Horn of Africa.

There is already a serious threat arising from this new position of the U.S. administration. But its ability to implement the Camp David strategy is a different matter. The new U.S. administration may succeed in giving impetus to the furtherance of the alliance between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity after the separate settlement. It may acquire military bases and facilities in various areas of the Near and Middle East. However, the elimination of the Palestinian revolution or the destruction of the movement of the regions peoples is far beyond the capabilities of the present U.S. administration or any other administration characterized by aggressive imperialism, for one obvious and logical reason, namely, that the Palestine revolution, the Arab national liberation movement and the anti-imperialist national struggle in the Near and Middle East have acquired greater strength and experience to resist the Camp David strategy and objectives and the designs of imperialist aggression and hegemony.

MUBARAK RECEIVES KISSINGER, MAKES STATEMENT 3 JAN

NC031314 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA)--This morning Vice President Husni Mubarak received at his house former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, who returned to Cairo from Mogadishu last night.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes after which Mubarak told newsmen that President Anwar as-Sadat invited Dr Henry Kissinger to visit Egypt as a friend. He added that Kissinger's talks with the president started at the end of the October war and continued during the first and second disengagements and the peace process. He noted that President as-Sadat always likes to hear his opinion on different matters.

The vice president pointed out that he met with Kissinger once before and that Kissinger visited Somalia and met with President Barre, who is our friend and a friend of the United States as well.

Mubarak went on: Kissinger told me of his impressions of Somalia and I will convey his impressions to President as-Sadat today.

BADAWI DISCUSSES TALKS WITH KISSINGER, JONES

NC031135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1102 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jan (MENA)--Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi received former U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger.

The meeting lasted approximately 1 hour, after which Kissinger said that the problems of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa were discussed. He added: We had identical views on the military needs of the area. Kissinger further said: We cannot let the Soviet Union and its supporters in the area continue to create difficulties and confusion. What is happening in Chad is an example of this. He also said that the United States will hold a comprehensive military and political outlook of this area. It is not possible, he noted, for the U.S. to approach the situation in a partial or individual manner.

Lieutenant General Badawi said: During the meeting, we reached similar and unified views on the problems of Somalia and on ways of helping it to secure its current borders.

Concerning his discussions with Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones, Defense Minister Lieutenant General Badawi said: I discussed with him military cooperation between Egypt and the United States, regarding both U.S. weapons and the joint exercises, which represents the exchange of experience between the two countries.

Answering a question on the date the armed forces will participate in the maneuvers to be conducted in the Nevada desert, Badawi said: We have not yet decided the date.

Answering another question on the Egyptian military aid to Somalia, Badawi said: We are supplying them with various weapons, including tanks, in addition to military experts.

Lieutenant General Badawi pointed out that 15,700 students from Africa and the Arab states have completed their training and studies in the Egyptian military institutes.

'ALI COMMENTS ON MIDEAST ISSUES, U.S. RELATIONS

NC022240 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2155 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jan (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the time has come for Arab governments to return to their senses after the danger threatening the entire area has become clear He hoped that 1981 would be the year in which Arab governments would return to their senses for the benefit of the entire Arab nation.

In a statement to AKHBAR AL-YAWM, which will be published tomorrow, Saturday, Kamal Hasan 'Ali reaffirmed that Egypt had not for one moment renounced the rights of the Arab nation or had given up 1 inch of Arab territory, and that Jerusalem, the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza were completely the same as Sinai.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister declared that Egypt was committed to achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement that insured the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people within its framework. He also said that Israel must stop obstructing the negotiations through its wrong interpretation of the Camp David agreements and its measures in the occupied territories.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Egyptian-U.S. relations were of strategic importance to both countries and that the new administration had affirmed its commitment to Camp David and the peace issue. He pointed out that the Palestinians, the Third World, and the Iraqi and Iranian people were the ones who would pay the price for this war. [sentence as received]

Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the Afghan events had proved the danger of hegemony. He said: We must be prepared to defend ourselves and our area, and we fully stand with the Afghan people. He said that the events in Poland were the most dangerous development in Europe in 1980, and that their effect would continue for many years to come.

PAPER ATTACKS ISRAEL'S 'MUTILATION' OF BODIES

NC040742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 4 Jan 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today AL-JUMHURIYAH attacks the Israeli forces for mutilating the bodies of five Palestinians after assassinating them following the barbaric invasion of southern Lebanon last Monday.

Al-JUMHURIYAH says that any just man cannot help condemning this inhuman aggression that the Israeli forces committed in southern Lebanon last Monday. The details of this aggression were disclosed by a responsible Netherlands official yesterday. [as heard]

The Israeli forces entered Lebanon, and this constitutes aggression against the sovereignty of an independent state. These forces killed the five Palestinians while they were in a Netherlands UNIFIL contigent's operational area, and this constitutes aggression against the UN body. The Israeli forces set fire to the bodies, blew them up and prevented the UNIFIL forces from burying them and this constitutes aggression against the simplest sense of humanity.

News agency reports say that the Netherlands Defense Ministry is conducting an investigation into this crime. Shall we hear about a similar investigation in Israel the results of which can be disclosed to world public opinion that wants to know the extent of Israel's adherence to human rights?

SADDAM HUSAYN SAYS PERSIAN DREAMS DISSIPATED

JN021914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA)--President Saddam Husyan has said that the valiant Iraqi Army is scoring victories every day over the Persian enemy on all fronts.

In a speech during his visit today to the township of As-Suwayrah, 50 km south of Baghdad, President Saddam Husayn said that the Persian regime has been disgraced following the shocking defeat inflicted on it by our victorious armed forces. He added that the Persians' dreams and schemes to occupy Al-Kut, As-Suwayrah, Basra and even Baghdad have been dissipated.

The president said that Khomeyni has been abased and his dreams have been dissipated thanks to the victories of the valiant Iraqi armed forces, which moved the battle to the enemy's own ground and are fighting it with valor.

DEFENSE MINISTER TALKS ABOUT WAR SITUATION

JN041503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA)--Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, the defense minister, has asserted that the Iraqi armed forces are now more potent than during the first days of the war and that the past months have furnished our men with further experience and knowledge.

In a statement published today by the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH on the occasion marking 4 months of fighting and on the 60th anniversary of the Iraqi Army, the defense minister said: Our confidence has been heightened for we have almost realized all our objectives, the myth of the Persian hegemony has ended and Tehran's role of policeman has collapsed forever.

He added: By analyzing the situation, I can say that Khomeyni's leadership lacks ethical courage to objectively face reality. We were superior for many reasons. They should have admitted this fact because their hesitation will only exacerbate their situation. They defer facing facts in the hope that they will receive foreign aid.

Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah said: No aid can change the difficult situation through which they are passing as a result of their aggression and stubbornness.

The defense minister added: Iran's leaders own a large amount of equipment which was left over by the former shah. They spoke about this equipment in their confessions and statements. This is an addition to Iran's population. He asked: What kind of aid are they waiting for?

The Iraqi minister ridiculed the Iranian circles' talk about a war of attrition against the Iraqi forces, adding that this war is a double-edged weapon that could affect the two sides in the conflict. The Iranians, however, are well aware that we are efficient fighters, that our military situation is better, that our regional and national resources are much bigger than the enemy's, that the war is raging deep inside Iranian territory and that the destruction there is more severe.

The defense minister asked again: What kind of attrition are they talking about? With such slogans, they are trying to gain time at the expense of the hardship of the Iranian people.

Asked about Bani-Sadr's statement on a counterattack against the Iraqi forces, Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah said: Bani-Sadr's dreams and wishes can never disturb us. It is his right to say whatever he wants. There is nothing to disturb us should the Iranians try to carry out a counterattack. This is normal in the war.

He added: From the realities prevailing so far, we believe that the Iranians are incapable of launching a major counterattack or anything that can affect the situation on the front. He pointed out that they may put one or two battalions into action, but this does not mean anything to the general situation. We have tackled such cases with satisfactory results and with a reasonable cost. There have been so many cases with excellent results.

The Iraqi minister said that the enemy has paid a high price for this kind of maneuver. He added: We have a great deal of optimism based on our confidence in our soldiers and military leadership on all levels. We are prepared for all contingencies. There isn't any gap that can be used by the aggressors.

The minister emphasized that "We will win the future stages, with God's help and with our faith in our historical right."

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah asserted that the battle of Saddam's Qadisiyah has demonstrated tremendous results and features concerning the national and pan-Arab capabilities. Perhaps it is premature to talk about them now. He said that clear-cut features were demonstrated during the hours of the protracted struggle. The Iraqi soldier has shown high efficiency in using the most advanced weapons and equipment considering time and training. This prompts us to proceed with developing our arms with the best and most advanced products of world industry in order to support our defensive capability. This was not an easy matter for it required hardship and hard training. The results of our dealing with the advanced technology were much better than our experts had expected. Also, the efficient handling of the struggle was due to one of the prominent militant institutions: the leadership of the party and the revolution. The fighters' valor has bolstered that of the decisionmakers and the cohesion has been splended and thrilling.

The defense minister said: We freely made the decision. We followed up its results, and we continue to shoulder a historical responsibility toward the Arab nation and the world. We have done this so far with honor. Precisely, we managed to achieve our military and political objectives. We continue to uphold the initiative and it is difficult to remove it from our hands.

The minister asserted that the Iraqi economy is very strong, and we have ensured all that we need. He added: Despite the huge expenditures, we are backed by a strong economy on which we can confidently rely.

He pointed out that the available information on Iran from international and neutral sources confirms the existence of confusion and economic melee. He added: There is no doubt that we had our part in driving them to this situation. We may be compelled to inflict graver losses on them should the Tehran rulers insist on their aggressive stand toward Iraq and the Arab Gulf states.

Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah said: We proved to be potent in waging organized fighting for long months and we obtained priceless experience. The constant problems with Iran have prevented us from participating in the pan-Arab battles in a manner satisfying our ambitions. We used to leave for occupied Palestine with our backs uncovered and under the threat of possible treason.

He added: Nobody can deny that Iraq is now engaged in a short-term battle on the eastern front, but this does not prevent any expert from seeing huge positive effects which will be on the side of the Arab nation during the next struggle with Tel Aviv.

In conclusion, the defense minister said: I would like to ask, and I hope that the brothers who say that Iraq cannot participate in the battle against Israel would answer: Are there any signs in the current stage showing that a war will break out to regain Jerusalem or the Golan or the West Bank? Also, what would any state have done vis-a-vis Khomeyni's plots, intrigues and overt expansionist objectives?

PAPER REPORTS IRANIAN LOSSES SINCE WAR'S OUTBREAK

JN040929 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0830 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA)--A press report published here today says that Iran has lost 558 military aircraft between the 4 September 1980 outbreak of the war and last Wednesday.

The report, which was compiled by the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH to mark 4 months of fighting, says that the Iraqi military forces have succeeded in liberating seven Persian cities and in beseiging six others. The report says that 8,413 Persians, including soldiers and Khomeyni guards, have been killed, 516 wounded and 964 captured.

The report also notes that enemy aircraft losses include two jumbo jets destroyed at Mahabad airport and two helicopters captured in the Basra and As-Sulaymaniyah Provinces.

The report discloses that Persian enemy losses in military operations carried out during this period also include 147 naval units, 1,089 tanks and armored vehicles, 1,270 vehicles and troop carriers, 449 guns, rockets and gun emplacements, 115 rocket launchers, 44 radar stations, 33 forward posts and 70 oil installations, pipelines and fuel storage tanks.

The paper says that the figures in the report are based on the minimum known enemy losses reported in the communiques issued by the Armed Forces General Command and the statements made by the Defense Ministry spokesman since the outbreak of the fighting on 4 September 1980. The paper adds that the enemy has sustained other heavy losses in equipment and personnel in fierce battles in all operational sectors, especially the southern sector, which were not reported in the Armed Forces General Command communiques.

The report calls 23 September 1980 the day of the missiles, because on that day Iraqi army missiles shot down 67 enemy aircraft.

The report also considers 24 September 1980 as the worst day for the Iranian navy, because on that day the Iraqi Navy fought its major battles and sank 25 enemy units, including 2 big frigates carrying a crew of about 300 men.

MILITARY COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUES 2-4 JANUARY

Communique No 198

JN021644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Communique No 198 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With efficiency and high morale, our armed forces continue to control their operational sectors. Following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

First, known enemy losses:

A. Three killed and one pile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-E Pol-E Zahab area.
B. One vehicle destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
C. One killed in the Mehran area.
D. Five killed in the Dezful area.
E. Four killed and one tank and three vehicles destroyed in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] area.
F. Our units in the Abadan area have inflicted the following losses on the enemy: three killed; three tanks; three vehicles, one of which was carrying soldiers; one gun; and one pile of hardware destroyed. Two boats and one launch with its passengers were sunk in the Karun river.

This makes total known enemy losses: 16 killed; 4 tanks; 7 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying soldiers; 1 gun; 2 piles of hardward destroyed; 2 boats and one launch with its passengers sunk.

Second. Our losses:

A. In personnel: five martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: two vehicles and two mortars were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 January 1981

Communique No 199

JN031658 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Communique No 199 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 3 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces have continued their activities in their operations sectors. Following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

First, known enemy losses:

A. An enemy force tried to approach one of our units' positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region yesterday evening. Our forces confronted it and forced it to retreat after sustaining seven dead.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our units in the Sumar region. Artillery and mortar fire was opened on it. The enemy was forced to retreat, leaving behind seven dead.
C. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Two were killed in the Mehran region.
E. The following equipment was destroyed in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] region: two vehicles, one tank, one armored personnel carrier, one bulldozer and two guns.
F. One of our forces' units in the Ahvaz region raided the enemy's positions. Fire was also opened on enemy troop concentrations in the same region, inflicting the following losses: 37 dead; the destruction of 2 bulldozers, 2 guns and 1 observation post; the downing of 1 helicopter.
G. Our forces in the Abadan region inflicted the following losses on the enemy: three were killed and the following were destroyed: one tank, one armored personnel carrier, two vehicles, one radio station and one heavy machinegun. One boat was sunk in Shatt al-'Arab and one fuel storage tank in Abadan was destroyed and set ablaze. Accordingly, known enemy losses total: 56 dead, 2 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 4 guns of various calibers, 1 radio station, 1 heavy machinegun, 1 observation post, 3 bulldozers, 1 boat, 1 fuel storage tank and 1 helicopter.

Second. Our losses:

A. Personnel: seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. Equipment: one tank, one personnel carrier and two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 January 1981

Communique No 200

JN041719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Communique No 200 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 4 January 1981]

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jan (INA)--In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

With high efficiency and valor, our armed forces continue to destroy the attempts of the enemy remnants to attack our forward positions in the operations sectors. Following are the results of their activities yesterday evening and today:

First, known enemy losses:

A. This morning, an enemy force supported by tanks and helicopters tried to harm our forward positions in the Gelan-e Gharb region. Our forces violently confronted the force and clashed with it using all weapons. The enemy force retreated, leaving behind dead and 1 tank destroyed.
B. A concentration of enemy personnel was sighted opposite our forward positions in the Sumar area. It was tackled with all weapons and forced to retreat after sustaining 13 dead.
C. Two killed in the Mehran area.
D. Our units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area inflicted the following losses on the Persian enemy: one killed; one tank, one armored personnel carrier, three vehicles--one of which was carrying personnel and another was loaded with hardware--and two guns were destroyed.
E. Our units clashed with an enemy concentration in the Abadan area, inflicting the following losses on it: 15 were killed and 1 vehicle, 1 bulldozer and 1 pile of hardware were destroyed. Two boats were sunk at the entrance of Shatt al-'Arab.
F. Our air force helicopters today raided enemy military targets, inflicting the following grave losses on them:
1. Three tanks and one armored personnel carrier were destroyed in the Gelan-e Ghanar
2. Two tanks, two armored personnel carriers, one vehicle and two guns were destroyed in the Khafajiyah area. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

This makes total known enemy losses: 78 killed; 7 tanks; 4 armored personnel carriers; 5 vehicles, one of which was carrying personnel and another was loaded with hardware; 4 guns of various calibers, 1 bulldozer; 1 pile of hardware; and 2 boats.

Second. Our losses:

A. In personnel: seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle and one gun were damaged.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 January 1981

JORDAN REPORTS BAGHDAD'S AIRPORT REOPENS

JN022141 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Iraqi Airways has announced that Baghdad international airport has been partially reopened for air traffic. Iraqi planes will fly from Baghdad to Amman and then continue their regular flights to the main European cities.

The airport was closed in September of last year after the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war.

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES NABULUS MAYOR 3 JAN

JN031241 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] In the royal Hashemite court at noon today, His Majesty King Husayn received Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who bade farewell to his majesty prior to his return to Nabulus.

During the meeting his majesty asserted Jordan's cohesion with the Arabs' central issue of Palestine and its support and backing for the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab land, as well as for their firmness and confrontation of the practices of the Zionist occupation.

Ash-Shak'ah expressed the pride of the people in the occupied land in His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stands on all levels in support of Palestinian rights.

CROWN PRINCE RETURNS HOME FROM AUSTRIA, SPAIN

JN032030 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty the King this evening was at the reception of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat after they returned home from a private visit to Austria preceded by an official visit to Spain.

SOUTH KOREAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT 5 JAN

JN051020 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Amman, 5 Jan (PETRA)--Kim Ki-chol, minister of communications and personal envoy of the South Korean president, arrived in Amman this morning on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will meet with senior officials to discuss bilateral relations and the scope of cooperation between Jordan and South Korea.

During his visit the Korean minister will discuss with Minister of Communication Muhammad az-Sabin cooperation and coordination between Jordan and South Korea in the fields of postal, telegraph and telephone communications.

ARRIVALS REPORT SYRIA EXECUTES NINE PILOTS

JN051109 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Amman, 5 Jan (PETRA)--Arrivals from Damascus have stated that the Syrian ruling regime executed nine Syrian pilots on charges of being hostile to the ruling regime.

The arrivals added that a clash took place in Latakia caused by sectarian differences which resulted in the death and wounding of 11 military personnel. Because the incident was connected with an officer, who is some kind of a relative of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, no measures were taken and the incident was contained.

JORDANIAN REPORT ON ALEPPO MASSACRE DENIED

JN031508 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Relations between Syria and King Husayn's regime have arrived at a state which cannot be described as good or befitting required relations between two Arab countries on the lines of confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

His majesty's confessions were so candid as to describe the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracy against Syria and the crimes of the Muslim Brotherhood gang as a popular uprising.

In all its criticism of his majesty's regime, Syria did not deviate on e iota from the truth and from its concern for fraternal relations with the Jordanian people and army. Syria's criticism of the Jordanian regime may be summarized in the following four points:

1. Participation in the imperialist, Zionist conspiracy against Syria and turning Jordan into a base for conspirators and a passageway for criminals and saboteurs who have become instruments of the imperialist, Zionist enemy. His majesty's statements and confessions confirm the correctness and accuracy of Syrian information and condemn the ungrateful stand taken by his majesty the king and his regime.

2. Infringement on the rights of the PLO. On this particular point, his majesty's regime has also provided proof validating Syrian criticism. The most important of these proofs is the strong resistance of his majesty's foreign minister to including a paragraph in the draft resolutions at the preparatory meetings of the 11th Arab summit conference affirming the PLO's exclusive right to represent the Palestinians. Another proof is the setting up a ministry and committees for the occupied areas, whose inhabitants adhere to the PLO.

3. The involvement of his majesty's regime in the U.S. game to liquidate the Palestine cause. King Husayn's regime exposed its own intentions by asking the Arab foreign ministers to give King Husayn an Arab authorization to negotiate with Reagan's administration on the U.S. solution for the area. The king is still making statements in which he alleges that the new U.S. administration will change Washington's Middle East policy. This is in contradiction to all the statements made by Reagan and his aides and envoys to the Middle East, including Kissinger. The Jordanian option, which King Husayn alleges to be repelled by, is not a Syrian creation, but a U.S.-Israeli weapon naming the role given to his majesty in the conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine cause.

4. The mistreatment of Syrian citizens and Palestinian and Jordanian strugglers opposed to imperialism and Zionism.

Concerning these points, his majesty's regime cannot defend itself except by avoiding the basic issues and falling into the filth of lies, false allegations and fabrications by which no one is deceived. Anyone listening to his majesty's media, the Zionist enemy radio station and the instruments of the imperialist psychological warfare finds that he is listening to the same voice: that of imperialist psychological warfare.

His majesty's media is forced these days by his personal directives to broadcast fabrications and lies which the Zionist enemy would perhaps be ashamed to broadcast. This media talks of imaginary battles in the streets of Syrian cities, the alleged killing of 200 citizens in Aleppo and transfers in the Syrian army dealing with names of [word indistinct]. These are items that every citizen knows to be lies and fabrications. The citizens also know the malicious aims behind them.

However, the ashes his majesty is blowing at have no more fire in them. Syria has destroyed the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracy and its instrument, the Muslim Brotherhood gang. His majesty was unable to revive a gang which was liquidated by the masses after the mask had fallen from his face. The media of lies and fabrications will not be able to confuse the internal situation in Syria. However, this stupid campaign of cheap fabrications reveals the extent to which his majesty's regime has gone, with whom it is collaborating against Syria of steadfastness, confrontation and liberation and the role for which his majesty has prepared himself.

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS ON MILITARY CAPABILITIES

JN031741 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--Our armed forces commemorated training day today. This great celebration, which was held at the position of one of our combat formations, was attended by Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief and defense minister, on behalf of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the commander in chief of the army and armed forces. The celebration was also attended by Staff Col Rif'at al-Asad, member of the regional command and commander of the defense squads; Maj Gen 'Ali Asla, deputy chief of staff of the army and armed forces for operations and training affairs; and a large number of the officers of the general command and the army formations.

His Excellency General Talas delivered a speech at the celebration in which he conveyed greetings to the fighters from his excellency the commander in chief of the army and armed forces. General Talas, the deputy commander in chief, spoke about the command's instructions for the new training year. In this regard, he stressed that the circumstances through which our Arab people are passing demand that we maintain the highest level of combat preparedness.

General Talas said that the human factor remains the most decisive element in any battle we may fight against the enemies of our nation. He said that the decision to confront the invaders in Southern Lebanon is a firm and durable decision. This decision is the best proof of our continuous confrontation of the aggressors and is in accordance with our principles and national objectives, as well as with the objectives of our party--the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party--for unity, liberation and socialism.

General Talas stressed that we are capable of coping with all sorts of challenges by depending on our intrinsic and rather influential potentials. General Talas asserted that regardless of the sophisticated weapons that the enemy may obtain, we can still repulse the enemy's attempts by dependingon our Arab people and on the support of our friends in the socialist bloc, particularly the Soviet Union.

Concluding his speech, General Talas reaffirmed the firmness of our stand and the inevitability of our triumph over the enemies of our Arab people.

YAR ENVOY DELIVERS SALIH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN041437 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1305 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jan (SANA)--Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, today received YAR Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Muhammad Abu al-Luhum, who delivered to him a message addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad from Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The message includes a review of the current Arab situation and bilateral relations.

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY, TALKS WITH CHAD'S GOUKOUNI

2 Jan Arrival

LD022020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Jan (JANA)--Brother Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government and head of state of Chad, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Brother Goukouni was received at Tripoli airport by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, members of the secretariat of General People's Congress, members of the General People's Committee, officers of the armed forces and members of the diplomatic corps in Libya.

JANA Interview

LD031004 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0936 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 3 Jan (JANA)--Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Government, and president of state of Chad has arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to Jamahiriyah.

President Goukouni Oueddei gave an interview to JANA, in which he greatly praised Jamahiriyah's efforts for the security, stability and unity of the Chadian people and said:

"This visit comes within the framework of consultations without brothers in Jamahiriyah, with which we are linked by religion, geography and struggle against imperialism and against those who seek to return back the wheel of history, following the triumph of the Chadians people's revolution, and their success in achieving the unity and safety of their territory."

He said that following the triumph of the revolution and the defeat of the remnants of rebel Habre, we appeal to the Libyan Arab people, who gallantly stood by us in our long struggle, to continue their support and aid to the Chadian people to enable them to develop their country and reconstruct it. We do not suspect for a moment that the Libyan Arab people will fail to respond to this appeal, as we know about them and their leaders' radical progressive stands in the cause of mankind and the dignity of men everywhere, particularly in the African Continent.

President Goukouni stressed that continuation of struggle against reaction and that the Chadian people will not rest until all dens of reaction which seek to bring back chaos to Chad and dissipate its unity, are completely eradicated and annihilated in Africa. President Goukouni Oueddei condemned the reationary ruling regimes in Africa, particularly those of Sudan and Egypt, who seek to destroy and tear the unity of the Chadian people through their support to rebel Habre, affirming that the Chadian people possess the full capacity and capability to defeat such attempt and actions and will continue to build a progressive, radical state in Chad.

Goukouni Address

LD031536 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The General People's Congress, a gathering of representative of people's congresses, trade unions, federations and associations, began its sixth session at 1000 this morning at the People's Hall in Tripoli, to consider the decisions of the basic people's congresses in their 1980 sessions.

The chairman of the Transitional National Union Government and president of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, attended the opening meeting of the General People's Congress. President Goukouni Oueddi addressed the congress and expressed his great joy and that of the accompanying delegation at being able to attend the opening of the General People's Congress. He conveyed the greetings of the people of Chad to the fraternal Libyan people and to the leader of their great revolution.

He said: Our attendance at this congress, which embodies the direct popular authority in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, expressed the depth of solidarity between our two fraternal peoples and the depth of our cultural, spiritual and geographical relations in addition to our joint struggle against colonialism and reaction. He said: This struggle went on for long years and was crowned with the solidarity and unity of the two revolutions and two peoples, who often were exposed to occupation, repression and exploitation.

The chairman of the Transitional National Union Government and president of Chad praised the material and moral support extended by the people of the Jamahiriyah to the fraternal people of Chad in their long struggle against colonialism and domination. He said: During the recent war through which we lived, the biggest, most barbaric and most devastating war, the Jamahiriyah was first to stand by our stand from the African states. He added that the support of the Jamahiriyah led to the OAU decision to support the provisional Chad Government in its quest for peace and security in Chad.

Goukouni Oueddi denounced the rebel Habre and his separatist supporters. He stressed that the victory achieved by the legitimate government against the rebels emobided the aspirations of the people of Chad and their revolution. He also strongly denounced the colonial, Zionist and reactionary plots aimed against the freedom of the people of Chad. He pointed out that the events which occurred in occupied Palestine and in South Africa were pointed out that there was firm evidence of the backing given by the colonial, African and reactionary Arab states to Habre's mutinous group. He said that during the battles which our people waged against rebel Habre and his group, various weapons, ammunition and materials were captured as well as mercenaries from the As-Sadat and Numaryi regimes, and also from the Israeli enemy, who had passed through Sudanese territory. President Goukouni accused these reactionary agent regimes of trying to establish a base for world colonialism against the peoples struggling for their freedom. He said that these regimes, in the service of the agent Habre, did not stop in their attempts and maneuvres to cast doubt against the legitimacy of the government in an attempt to impose Habre upon the people of Chad.

President Goukouni Oueddi said that we support the right of the African peoples to self-determination and we want the best relations with these peoples, especially our fraternal neighbors, within the framework of mutual respect. President Goukouni stressed that the people of Chad will not allow the colonial forces and their agents to interfere in the internal affairs of the people of Chad. He said that we paid dearly for the price of freedom and peace, and the martyrs who fell are the best testimony of this, and we cannot abandon the enormous sacrifices we made. We also will not allow agents like Hissein Habre to be masters over the people of Chad. He said that the people of Chad, despite the harsh conditions imposed upon them as a result of the dastardly intrigue, have come out strong and united and more determined to maintain their unity, safety and gains. He said that the people of Chad will pursue the international criminal Hissein Habre, who left behind many corpses, and will inflict on him the punishment he deserves for the crimes he committed against the people of Chad, especially during the past 9 months.

He said that any country which grants asylum to Habre, who shed the blood of the people of Chad, will be considered a hostile country and must bear all the consequences of this act. He added that the painful page of our history of repression by colonialism and its agents is over and that our people have entered a new phase of struggle, the phase of development and economic construction without which there can be no genuine political liberation.

President Goukouni said that the people of Chad were certain that the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary command will remain their real and continuing supporters. He said that we are certain that the Arab Libyan and Chadian peoples who together fought colonialism for long years will continue this course and will fight together if fighting is imposed upon them. He stressed that peace in Chad means peace in the Jamahiriyah and that peace in the Jamahiriyah means peace in Chad.

Official Talks

LD041046 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The brother leader and president, Goukouni Oueddei, held a closed meeting yesterday. It was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahamd Jallud. Official talks between the Libyan and the Chadian side began yesterday. On the Libyan side they were attended by the brother leader of the revolution, Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the liaison and foreign secretaries. On the Chadian side they were attended by President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional National Union Government and president of Chad; Mahamat Abba Said, minister of state for interior and security; the minister of agriculture and the fight against natural disasters; the minister of animal husbandry; and Mahamat Nour Adam Barka, secretary-general of the government.

Treaty Approval

LD050805 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0242 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpt] It is worth pointing out that the masses of the basic popular congresses have approved the treaty of friendship and alliance with the republic of Chad and that at last night's session the General People's Congress ratified the decisions of the popular congresses in this matter.

TRIPOLI REACTS TO SUDANESE COMMENTS ON CHAD

LD021644 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Khartoum- Sudanese Government information media have launched an attack on the Libyan Arab people for their policy of backing the African liberation movements and their humanitarian assistance to the Chadian people.

The Sudanese government paper AL-AYYAM said that the Libyans are a backward people and cannot do anything. In its attack the paper went on to say that the Libyans want to be strong like Israel, but Israel is more capable than them in learning how to use technology and weapons.

It is common knowledge that the ruler of the Sudan, Numayri, had contacted a number of African heads of state with a view to preventing the handing over of the rebel Habre to the legitimate government in Chad for trial. He tried to include him in the Lagos conference, but the participants in the conference expelled Habre and condemned his subversive conspiratorial role in Chad, and declared their support to the legitimate government led by Goukouni Queddei. The Sudanese regime desperately tried to foil all the sincere African efforts for the return of peace and stability to Chad. The aim behind the Sudanese regime's support to the rebel Habre was to keep Chad tense and unstable so that colonialism--for which the Sudanese regime is an agent--could use Chad as a base to strike at the African revolution and pave the way for Zionist infiltration into the African continent.

GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

LD050913 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0245 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpts] On 4 January the General People's Congress continued its meeting for the second day. It resumed its meetings at 1730 to review the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's foreign policy clauses. The General People's Congress secretary explained in this regard that in their debates the basic popular congresses dealt with two reports about the Foreign Liaison Bureau and the Foreign Secretariat, dealing with the Jamahiriyah's relations last year with Arab, African, Islamic and foreign states. The two reports also dealt with the agreements signed between the Jamahiriyah and other countries and with setting up a foreign investments company to take charge of the Jamahiriyah's foreign investments.

The General People's Congress secretary referred to the continental shelf agreement with Malta, according to which the dispute will be referred to the International Court of Justice. He said that all popular congresses approved it.

Afterwards the Congress turned to the clause concerned with backing foreign information. The secretary of the Congress pointed out that information has become a weapon employed by our enemies against those whom they consider dangerous to themselves; hence we consider information a weapon in our hands to defend the masses [jamahir] and their gains. He noted that reaction and colonialism are trying to project the postures of the Jamahiriyah as attempts to cause trouble to other states. Also, whenever the Jamahiriyah stands with the liberation movements, this is interpreted as support for rebellion and terrorism, while the colonialist countries invade countries and change their regimes and claim to be acting in defense of freedom. The assistant secretary [as heard] pointed out that 171 basic congresses approved backing external information, a ratio of 98.84 percent, while 2 congresses did not debate this clause.

Subsequently another clause, that of the Jamahiriyah supporting the world's liberation movements, was debated. Then debate turned to the special clause analyzing the Jamahriyah's dealings with other countries, considering some to be friendly, others fraternal, and others allies, especially in connection with analyzing oil markets and prices. At 2030 the meeting closed to be resumed at 0930 this morning.

SECRETARY OF PLANNING COMPARES ACHIEVEMENTS, GOALS

LD031852 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Speech by Secretary of Planning Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah at the sixth session of the General People's Congress on 3 January--live]

[Summary] I am happy to review briefly the most important achievements during the 1976-80 development plan. Since the advent of the revolution of 1 September 1969 the country has pursued a new development strategy aimed at reducing the dependence of the national economy on cash and at diversifying its structure by means of an agricultural and industrial revolution and at exploiting potentials and resources to achieve the maximum rate of growth possible. It also aimed at reducing differences in economic and social conditions between citizens and regions.

In the transformation plan of 1976-80 the rate of real growth in the national economy and in all sectors was over 7 percent annually. The rate was higher in nonoil sectors, reaching an average of 10.4 percent. In public services the rate of growth was 17.5 percent whereas the plan envisaged just over 8 percent. In medical services it was 14 percent, as opposed to 12 percent in the plan. In education it was 14 percent, the same as in the plan. In the processing industries growth was about 21 percent, in electric power 20 percent and in construction 5 percent.

In agriculture the average rate of growth was 3.6 percent as opposed to 15.8 percent in the plan. This was due to variable weather conditions and to the length of time needed for the development of agricultural projects before they reach full productive capacity.

The annual income per capita rose from 1,369 dinars in 1975 to about 3,000 dinars in 1980, a compound annual average rise of 17 percent. Thus, in the Jamahiriyah, the average annual income per capita equalled $10,000. This is considered a very high figure in world averages.

The total investments spent in the 5-year plan amounted to 7.6 billion dinars. In agriculture 1,817 million dinars were allocated of which 1,304 million were spent during the 5 years. This resulted in the reclamation of about 91,000 hectares of irrigated land, about 800,000 hectares of (?desert) land and 15,000 hectares of pasture land. Over 8,000 farms were given to new owners. At present, reclamation of 66,000 hectares of irrigated land, 355,000 hectares of (?desert) land and 1.5 million hectares of pasture land in taking place. Wheat production increased from 75,000 tons in 1975 to about 141,000 tons in 1980, covering 34 percent of local needs. Fruit production increased from 128,000 tons in 1975 to 163,000 tons in 1980, covering about 86 percent of local needs. Olive production increased from 120,000 tons in 1975 to an estimated 150,000 tons in 1980 while vegetables went up from 564,000 tons to 669,000 tons, covering 98 percent of domestic consumption. Meat production increased from 44,000 tons in 1975 to 59,000 tons in 1980 meeting 46 percent of local needs. Milk increased from 87,000 tons to 110,000 covering 38 percent of local needs. Eggs increased from 187 million in 1975 to 285 million in 1980.

In the industrial sector investments totaled 1,334 million dinars. As a result 57 factories entered the production phase, including 20 in the food industry, 14 for the production of cement and building materials, 9 in oil refinery, chemical and petrochemical industries, 7 in metal and engineering industries, 5 in textile and clothing industries and 2 in paper and printing industries. At present 45 more factories are being built while 46 others are going through the stage of specifications and contract preparations.

The increased production of local industries resulted in the following import reductions: cement, from 82 percent in 1975 to about 25 percent in 1980; lime from 93 percent to 47 percent; shoes from 95 percent to 64 percent; fodder from 79 percent to 61 percent. The export of surplus petroleum byproducts and petrochemical products contributed 5 percent of total national exports in 1980.

In the electric power sector 860 million dinars were spent yielding a real growth average of over 20 percent annually compared with a projected increase of 23 percent. The capacity of generating plants increased from 879 megawatts in 1975 to about 1,950 megawatts in 1980, producing a rise in power from 1,869 kilowatt hours in 1975 to 4,800 kilowatt hours in 1980.

The output of desalination plants reached 182.7 thousand cubic meters a day.

Hard-surfaced roads increased from 7,747 km in 1975 to 10,700 km in 1980. Schemes for laying 1,180 km of railways either have been planned or are being studied. The civil air fleet has been reinforced with eight aircraft bringing up the total to 17 passenger airliners. Postal and telephone links have been established with most regions.

In shipping transport, two sea liners and two cargo boats of 7,500 tons each and seven oil tankers with a total tonnage of 761,000 tons have been added to the fleet which now has a total of 21 ships with a total of 1.21 million tons.

In road transport, 126 buses have been bought and 174 more were to be added by the end of 1980.

In housing, the development plan provided for the construction of 150,000 residential units of which 80,316 have already been completed. In the 1980-85 development plan more than 65,000 residential units are expected to be completed.

In education the number of students increased from 753,468 in the academic year 1975-76 to 1,025,193 in 1980-81. Teachers increased from 37,994 in 1975 to 55,023 in 1980.

In the health sector there are now 4.5 hospital beds for every 1,000 of the population and 20 hospitals are being built with a total of 5,340 beds in addition to 28 rural hospitals providing about 1,400 beds.

About 760 million dinars have been allocated for municipal projects.

Thus the period has seen the realization of huge projects in spite of difficulties. Foremost of these is the inadequate size of technically qualified manpower.

MAURITANIA

IRAQI, BA'TH PARTY, MAURITANIA ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

AB021117 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Joint communique issued on 21 December on the Iraqi Ba'th Party delegation's 28-31 December visit to Mauritania]

[Text] At the invitation of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN] of Mauritania, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party paid an official visit to Mauritania from 28 to 31 December 1980. The delegation, which was led by Comrade Badr ad-Din Muddathir, Ba'th Party National Command member, included Comrades (Hadr Zawri), director of the Permanent Bureau of the National Command and (Khasim Muslim), member of the Permanent Bureau of the National Command.

The fraternal delegation held important talks with a Mauritanian delegation under Lt Dahne Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the CMSN, including Dr Youssef Diagana, minister of health and social affairs; (Mohamed Lamine Ould Yahyia), secretary general of the CMSN Permanent Bureau, and Dr (Mohamed Salim Murzain), director of health and vice president of the National Voluntary Service Corps.

During the talks, the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party expressed its satisfaction and sympathy with the national progressive policy launched by the 10 July 1978 movement in Mauritania. It also expressed its appreciation of the revolutionary achievements of the CMSN during a very short period of time. The Ba'th Party delegation admires the courageous revolutionary decisions adopted by the CMSN and especially its historic decision to withdraw from the fratricidal Western Sahara conflict and Mauritania's neutral position on this conflict. It also commended Mauritania's decision to have all foreign troops withdrawn from its national territory, as well as the suppression of slavery in the country and many other courageous decisions taken by the national directorate since the inception of the 10 July movement.

In this regard, the Ba'th delegation has contributed $1 million for the strengthening of the decision to suppress slavery. This amount will be used in projects aimed at the promotion of the emancipated slaves.

In exchanging views on the Iraq-Persia [as heard] war and on the general situation in the Arab Gulf; the Mauritanian delegation again reiterated Mauritania's constant position on the conflict. Mauritania reaffirms its firm and total support for the brother state of Iraq in its war against Iranian aggressors, which is fundamentally a war of all Arabs to defend their dignity, their territory and their waters.

The Mauritanian delegation expressed its satisfaction over the wise position of Iraq, which, in spite of its ability to continue fighting, is willing to enter negotiations with the Iranians if they accept its sovereignty over the whole of Arab territory. This wise attitude is a responsible one, which Iraq maintains in the interest of peace and stability in the whole region.

Also, the two delegations exchanged information on the operation of the National Voluntary Service Corps in Mauritania and on the popular civil service in Iraq. In this regard, the Iraqi delegation expressed its admiration for the activities of voluntary service in Mauritania and contributed $1 million to the National Voluntary Service Corps. Both parties agreed on the principle of exchanging information on the National Voluntary Service Corps and the popular civil service in Iraq with a view to strengthening cooperation and coordination between the two movements.

Talking about the Arab, African and world situation, the two delegations noted their identical views and stressed the need to give an impetus to Arab-African cooperation in the interest of the Arab nation and the African Continent.

During its stay in Mauritania, the Iraqi delegation was received by the chairman of the CMSN and head of state, Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, to whom the leader of the delegation conveyed the greetings of President Saddam Husayn.

The president of the CMSN asked the leader of the Iraqi delegation to convey his greetings and goodwill to President Saddam Husayn. The delegation was also received by Prime Minister Sidahmed Ould Bneijara and Foreign Minister Ould Zamel.

During its stay in Mauritania, the Iraqi delegation visited the sights of the capital and the voluntary service work site in (Bujim). It expressed its satisfaction with the warm and spontaneous welcome accorded to it everywhere during its visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Lastly, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation extended invitations to members of the permanent bureau of the CMSN and to members of the Voluntary Service Corps. The principle of such visits to Iraq was accepted and the dates will be fixed at a later date.

SUDAN

CHAD OFFICIALS CITED ON ARREST OF CUBANS, LIBYANS

JN031834 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Al-Junaynah, Western Sudan, 3 Jan (SUNA)--Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei relies on enforcing his rule on the Libyan military support and the Soviet-Cuban aid, said two high officials in the Chadian Army and policy.

Sabir Kaba, former Army commander told SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that Goukouni Oueddei is an agent to both the Libyans and the Soviets and that he is utilising his good knowledge of the Chadian lands for serving foreign intervention. He added that the third army has arrested some of the Libyan and Cuban troops and shot down Libyan airplanes. He confirmed that the northern Army troops were occupying three locations in northern Chad and that the arms used were captured from Libyan troops and the forces fighting with Goukouni Oueddei.

Camiss Arway, former chief of the military police said that the Northern Army troops FAN of Hissein Habre has captured great number of arms from the forces of Goukouni Oueddei, among them T-55 and T-54 Soviet-made tanks along with French 90 AMR tanks, and Soviet ground-to-ground missiles. Soviet and East German helicopters, two military fighters and a reconnaissance airplane used in the Libyan invasion were also captured, he said.

PAPER REPORTS CHAD REFUGEE SITUATION IN SUDAN

LD021333 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Khartoum--Some 8,000 refugees from Chad have crossed Sudan's western borders during the past 2 weeks because of the recent developments in the civil war in Chad. This information was contained in a statement submitted by Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bashir, in charge of refugee affairs, to the Sudanese National Security Council yesterday (Tuesday). The Council, which met in the Sudanese capital under the chairmanship of Vice President Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, to provide for all the needs of the Chadian refugees and to allocate a special train for moving supplies quickly.

Dr al-Bashir also submitted to the council a report on details of the urgent request to be put to the high commissioner for refugee affairs regarding the provision of urgent relief for the Chadian refugees in Sudan.

In a statement to the People's Assembly, acting Interior Minister Abu Bakr 'Uthman said that the flow of evacuees from Chad began early this month following the fall of the Chadian town of (Alabachi) into the hands of Goukouni Oueddei's forces which are backed by the Libyans. 'Uthman informed the assembly of the measures being taken to care for the refugees in accordance with Sudanese domestic custom and OAU principles.

In another development related to the subject, Sudanese Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman left Khartoum yesterday carrying messages to Nigerian President Shagari and Sierra Leone President and current Chairman of the OAU Siaka Stevens concerning developments in Chad.

The Foreign Ministry under secretary the day before yesterday summoned the Nigerian charge d'affaires and asked him to convey to the Nigerian president an appeal from Sudan that former Chadian Defense Minister Habre should not be handed over to Chad's authorities. Reports have said that Oueddei's forces and Libya have asked for Habre to be handed over to the Chadian authorities.

It is recalled that the Arab Socialist Union and the Sudanese People's Assembly have strongly condemned Libyan interference in Chad and called for the withdrawal of the Libyan forces from the country.

INFORMATION MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN021520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jan (SUNA)--Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa held a press conference here this morning during which he answered the questions asked by the Sudanese and foreign correspondents who attended the celebrations of the silver jubilee of Sudan's independence. The questions dealt with local, Arab, African and world issues.

Dr Isma'il reiterated Sudan's readiness to propose its experiment, which pertains to the establishment of peace in it, to the neighboring countries suffering from internal problems. This is due to Sudan's Arab-African position. Dr Isma'il al-Haj Musa said that the improvement of relations with Ethiopia and Kenya cannot be taken as an alliance against any state. Rather, this improvement is for the sake of peace and stability in east Africa. He expressed his hope that Somalia will soon follow suit so that the circle of participation may be expanded.

Commenting on the Camp David accord, the minister of information and culture said that as is known, Sudan is against the accord. He said that some Arab brothers have mixed together the relations linking the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples--and these are eternal relations--and those linking the two governments.

He reaffirmed Sudan's membership in the Arab League, pointing out that those who participated in the Islamic nation's league do not represent Sudan.

Dr Isma'il said that the parties entrusted with investigating the assassination of an Eritrean politician in Sudan are still working to uncover all the details surrounding the incident. This came when the minister was replying to a question during the press conference which he held this morning on local, Arab, African and international issues.

The minister announced that the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs is conducting an investigation into what has been recently published about a visit to Israel by a Sudanese citizen in an effort to confirm whether he was Sudanese or not. Dr Isma'il stressed that Sudanese authorities do not allow Sudanese citizens to visit Israel despite the fact that the Sudanese constitution guarantees free movement for Sudanese citizens.

Dr Isma'il said that Sudan's efforts to establish stability in Chad are continuing. He stressed the need for solving the issue by peaceful means and not by military interference in other people's lands. He added that statements that Goukouni Oueddei, president of the first National Unity Transition Government, had requested Libyan interference in Chad are lies because an invitation for interference must be concluded with the approval of all the parties in the transition government, as was stipulated by the agreement this gives no excuse to justify Libyan interference in Chad.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA PARDONS 959 TRADE UNIONISTS

LD031526 Tunis TAP in English 1406 GMT 3 Jan 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 3 Jan (TAP)--Tunisia's president, Mr Habib Bourguiba signed on Friday the decree of free pardon for 959 Tunisian trade unionists condemned by the tribunals of common law and set free several months ago. This measures concerns the trade unionists involved in the riots of Jan. 26 1978 and is part of the policy started since the formation of Mr Mzali's government in April 1980. In fact, the Tunisian Government inaugurated its new policy by the liberation of all the trade unionists and political prisoners and by the resumption of a democratic syndical activity through the preparation of the next UGTT congress (Tunisian General Labour Union).

REPORTAGE ON DECISIONS OF 4 JAN CABINET SESSION

Postponement of Crisis

TA031335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Cabinet session ended about an hour ago but no decision was made about the implementation of the 'Etzyoni committee recommendations [on teachers' salaries]. It was decided to set up a three-man committee to work out a mutually acceptable proposal this week. The committee includes the prime minister, the education minister and the finance minister. Correspondent Razi Barqay reports from the prime minister's office:

The crisis was postponed for a few days. After hours of argument, proposals and counter-proposals, ultimately no binding resolution was reached. Nor are there resignations. This is a time-out period the government wants to take to prevent withdrawals. This is how it was construed by all the ministers and this is how Educaton Minister Zvulun Hammer also understood it.

So a three-member committee will be established. The prime minister will try to mediate between Hammer and Hurvitz. The Cabinet has not yet been extracted from the crisis. So much from the prime minister's office.

Dismissal of Inspector

TA041009 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The Cabinet has unanimously approved the dismissal of Police Inspector General Herzl Shafir after Interior and Police Affairs Minister Dr Yosef Burg this morning briefed the Cabinet on the events since Inspector General Shafir was fired. The interior minister gave the Cabinet all the information he had, including all the reasons that led to the dismissal.

The Cabinet session was intended primarily to deal with the 'Etzyoni report [on the teachers' wages]. However, there has not yet been any report on a compromise between Ministers Hammer and Hurvitz.

Appointment of Minister

TA041238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Today the Cabinet approved the appointment of Deputy Minister [in the Prime Minister's Office] Yoram Aridor as communications minister to replace Yitzhaq Moda'i, who resigned. The appointment will become effective after the Knesset approves it.

SHIM'ON PERES POSTPONES VISIT TO UNITED STATES

TA041614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres this evening decided to postpone his visit to the United States in light of the recent political developments in Israel. Peres was scheduled to depart tomorrow.

Correspondent Amnon Nadav has learned that consultations continue within the Labor Party on the possibility of submitting a motion of no-confidence in the government and even to take additional measures in the wake of the crisis about the 'Etzyoni report [on the teachers' status], the dismissal of the chief of police affair and the disclosures regarding the Afarseq file [about irregularities in the Interior Ministry].

BURG ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTING PROBE OF MINISTRY

TA040938 Jerusalem POST in English 4 Jan 81 p 1

[By Asher Wallfish and Yoram Bar]

[Excerpts] Pressure built up over the weekend for a parliamentary inquiry into the dismissal of former Inspector-General Herzl Shafir by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and allegations that Burg ordered Shafir to shelve investigation of allegedly illegal money transfers through his ministry to religious institutions.

By midnight last night, the Alignment, Shinuy, Sheli, the Citizens Rights Movement and Tehiya, as well as a number of one-man factions, said they would demand a parliamentary inquiry committee into the allegations raised by Labour's Yossi Sarid.

Burg last night ordered the acting Police Chief Commander David Kraus to hand over all police intelligence material pertaining to political parties to the attorney general.

The existence of the "Afarseq" (Peach) file was revealed after Shafir reacted to his dismissal by Burg. Shafir accused the minister of placing the interests of his National Religious Party before his responsibilities as minister in charge of the police. Shafir would not comment on the reports of the investigation at his press conference in Jerusalem.

Sarid discovered the order to stop the investigation about "Afarseq" on Friday, and sent an urgent cable to Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir, claiming that the investigation must be resumed immediately.

In his cable, Sarid says that on December 3 this year Shafir informed Burg that the police had received information raising suspicions of criminal offences in the Interior Ministry. Shafir stressed that he was referring to information which at that stage was not completely checked out yet, Sarid says.

On December 14, Sarid says, Shafir was called in to see Burg, who told him that the investiation on "Afarseq" must continue only after the elections. Two days later, Shafir gave a memorandum on his meeting with Burg to a known public figure, to keep in case of unexpected developments.

It was learned that a senior officer recruited into the police by Shafir after his appointment a year ago, told Sarid about the "Afarseq" investigation. A reliable police source said that the public figure holding the memo is MK Moshe Dayan.

The investigation of allegations that money was illegally transferred from the Interior Ministry to religious institutions via local authorities began three months ago. At the time, Interior Ministry officials called it a political matter since the file was reportedly full of denunciations and lacking in hard evidence.

State Attorney Gavriel Bach and Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir said they will deal with Sarid's cable after studying the file today.

UNPRECEDENTED CONGESTION REPORTED IN AL 'AQABAH

TA031950 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1845 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Elat, 3 Jan--Peak maritime traffic, such as the Gulf of Elat has never before witnessed, was seen on Saturday. 3 January in the Jordanian port of Al 'Aqabah.

Nearly 80 ships could be seen in the gulf--double the number that were anchored there 2 months ago. They were anchored in the gulf in unprecedented congestion, both near the docks in the port itself and in the tanker port. The movement of the ships recalled the largest ports in the world, such as Singapore and Hong Kong. During the entire time, from Elat one ship could be observed entering the port of Al 'Aqabah and another leaving, at approximately 1/2-hour frequencies.

The ITIM correspondent in Elat, Betzal'el Rubin, notes also that the breadth of the port on the Jordanian side is 1.5 miles and does not allow for all the ships to enter it, so that a considerable number of those waiting to enter penetrate into Israel territorial waters.

The Israeli Navy patrol boats that are on permanent patrol in the gulf today have an extra task: to politely but firmly expel from Israeli territorial waters all the ships from countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. Thus, for example, on Friday, 2 January a new Danish tanker was anchored near the port of Elat. That ship was not expelled by the navy boats. In contrast, other ships, for example from Eastern European countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel, are expelled as soon as they approach Elat's territorial waters.

The captain of the German tanker "Zim (Kaushung)," which arrived in Elat on Friday from the Far East, related that the ships bound for Al 'Aqabah and awaiting unloading are now anchored along the entire gulf, almost all the way to Ofira.

Most of the ships are new models and fly the flags of various nations, including those of the United States and the Soviet Union. Among them are also Iraqi ships. It is known that at least two Iraqi ships of this kind are there, flying the Iraqi flag. It is not clear what cargo they brought to Al 'Aqabah. It is also learned that the officers of these two ships are Pakistanis and Indians, while the seamen are all Iraqis.

POPULARITY OF BEGIN, BURG, HURVITZ DECLINES

TA041007 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] The popularity of Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz and of Interior and Police Minister Dr Yosef Burg has fallen to an all-time low. The popularity of Prime Minister Menahem Begin is also on the wane. These are the findings of a countrywide public opinion survey conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

The percentage of those satisfied with Mr Hurvitz as finance minister fell to 19.2 percent, as compared with 26.4 percent in November (HA'ARETZ, 14 Nov 80). This is the lowest rate of approval recorded for the finance minister since he took office 1 year ago, in December 1979. At that time 38.6 percent expressed approval of his appointment.

The rate of approval for Dr Burg as interior and police minister declined to 26.9 percent, as compared with 29.7 percent in November. This is also the lowest percentage of persons expressing approval of Dr Burg in Pori polls since 1978.

The percentage of those satisfied with the prime minister now stands at 25.4 percent, as compared with 27.6 percent in November, a drop of 2.2 percent. This is still a slightly higher percentage than the lowest rate of approval recorded for the prime minister, which came in April 1980 (24.0 percent).

FRONTLINE FOREIGN MINISTERS END LUANDA MEETING

LD041656 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 4 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The meeting of foreign ministers of the frontline states ended in Luanda last night. The meeting's aim was to develop a concerted plan for the international conference on Namibia to be held in Geneva on 7 January. At the end of the meeting, the Angolan foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Jorge, a member of the party Central Committee, read the following statement:

[Begin recording] The foreign ministers of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, and the deputy foreign minister of Zimbabwe met in Luanda on 3 January 1981 to analyze strategy for the forthcoming preliminary meeting to be held in Geneva under UN auspices starting 7 January 1981. Tanzania was represented by its ambassador to the PRA. The SWAPO delegation was led by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma.

The frontline countries considered the Geneva meeting to be a step forward in the process of ensuring the independence of Namibia and expressed the desire that the delegations participating in the meeting would do everything in their power to ensure its success. The meeting reiterated the frontline states' support for SWAPO in its just struggle to achieve Namibia's independence. The frontline states will have observer status at the Geneva meeting.

Luanda, 3 January 1981. [end recording]

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA ALLIANCE TO ATTEND GENEVA TALKS

LD032120 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] The South-West African Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] has decided that it will send a 15-man delegation to the talks in Geneva next week on South-West African independence. The chairman of the DTA, Mr Mudge, said the Executive Committee of the DTA had decided on being represented in Geneva because this was in the interests of the people of South-West Africa. The delegation will comprise 12 members of the Ministers Council and a former member of SWAPO, Mr Paul Helmuth.

Radio RSA's representative in Windhoek reports that the entire delegation from South-West Africa is still to be led by the administrator general, Mr Hough. It will comprise the 15 members of the DTA delegation and 12 other representatives of other political parties in South-West Africa. Together with the technical and military advisers the South-West African contingent will comprise about 100 people, including the general officer commanding the South-West African territory force, Major General Lloyd.

SOUTHERN AFRICANS COMMENT ON GENEVA CONFERENCE

Mudge Remarks

LD041600 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] The chairman of the Ministers' Council of South-West Africa, Mr Dirk Mudge, says the Geneva conference next week will begin on a false note because all interested parties are not receiving equal treatment from the United Nations. Addressing a news conference in Windhoek this morning before leaving for Geneva, Mr Mudge said the United Nations was to blame for the fact that the party from South-West Africa would take part in the conference as part of a South African delegation, while SWAPO would have its own delegation. This, he said, could be a major factor in undermining the conference.

Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], said his delegation would demand an explanation from the United Nations for this second-class treatment. However, the DTA was going to Geneva to take part in the conference with the greatest dedication and responsibility. Referring to a possible cease-fire, Mr Mudge said the terrorist war would continue until a final agreement had been reached. United Nations troops would be sent to South-West Africa as soon as a cease-fire agreement had been signed. In such a case the agreement would have to be so final that no further changes would be necessary. On the future of South-West Africa, Mr Mudge said his ideal was to build a united nation with a common loyalty in which cultural and language rights were not ignored.

Other Officials

LD042248 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] the vice president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Africa, called on the Security Council to state unequivocally that it did not recognize SWAPO and to make this recommendation to the General Assembly.

The leader of the SWAPO democrats, Mr Shipanga, described the lack of confidence in the United Nations as a basic problem.

The South-West African administrator general, Mr Hough, said that if a climate of confidence and understanding could be achieved in Geneva, the meeting would be able to move on to meaningful discussions on implementation of UN Resolution 435 and other practical proposal.

The South African ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Eksteen, said the fact that the UN record was so patently in favor o SWAPO would be one of the crucial aspects of discussion in Geneva. That was why South Africa had told the UN secretary general, Dr Waldheim, that the people of South-West Africa had to have their faith restored by means of fair UN elections.

Botha Interview

LD050342 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Excerpt] South Africa would rather face confrontation with the United Nations and economic sanctions than be a party to the installation of a terrorist group in South-West Africa. Stating this, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, added that if the impression were allowed that political power could be gained in Southern Africa through violence and intimidation, this could lead to consequences far more devastating than confrontation with the United Nations.

In an interview with radio RSA Mr Botha said the importance of the Geneva conference on South-West Africa would be that all parties would have the chance to make their case and stand up for their beliefs. If the talks failed this would not mean inevitable confrontation because [as heard] the United Nations insisted on the transfer of power to a terrorist group through improper means. Mr Botha repeated that South Africa's role at the conference would be to provide technical information and advice. The participants would be the South-West African political parties. Mr Botha said there were still problems was distrust of the United Nations.

Lack of trust in the United Nations was echoed by other South-West African leaders interviewed by radio RSA. The vice president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Dr Africa, called on the Security Council to state unequivocally that it did not recognize SWAPO Democrats, Mr Shipanga, described the lack of confidence in the United Nations as a basic problem.

UGANDA

OBOTE HOPES FOR END OF PROBLEMS WITH SUDAN

LD021540 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jan 81 EA

[Text] President Obote has said Uganda looks forward to immediate and final solutions to the problems which concern Uganda and the Sudan.

In a message to President Numayri of the Sudan on the anniversary of Sudan's independence, Dr Obote said: It gives me great pleasure to convey to you, the government and the people of the Republic of the Sudan warm and sincere congratulations from the government and the people of Uganda and on my own behalf on this memorable occasion when you celebrate the anniversary of the independence of your country. There is no doubt that Uganda's desire to maintain harmonious relations with the Sudan is motivated by our common aspirations to promote peaceful coexistence with our neighbors, our joint struggle against imperialistic oppression and all forms of human injustice.

We in Uganda look forward to immediate and final solutions to the problems which concern our two sisterly countries, particularly those pertaining to the security of our common border, to create peace and stability which will enable us to devote ourselves to the development of our shattered economy. I wish to assure your excellency that it is the wish of the Uganda government to have closer cooperation and good will with the brothers of the Sudan for the benefit of our people.

MINISTERS WARN PRESS AGAINST SENSATIONALISM

LD031604 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 3 Jan 81 EA

[Text] The government will not permit any publication in the country which fans tribalism, regionalism or ethnic grouping to exploit the masses. In a strongly worded address to journalists during a reception at Apolo Hotel, in Kampala, the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, warned that the manner will fall on any publication which attempts to divert the efforts of the government to restore justice, unity and tranquility in Uganda. He said the government of UPC [Uganda People's Congress] will stand firm and defend the rights of the people of Uganda and will not accept any publication which wants to advance violence for selfish ends.

Dr Anyoti was angered by some sensational stories, one of which appeared in a Kampala weekly paper that the former president, Godfrey Binaisa, had vanished and another alleging that Professor (Tasis) Kabwegyere had also disappeared. He said he will not allow sensational reporting which fans tribal, religious or sectarian interests under agents of commission agents abroad. He said the government is not going to share power with enemies and agents of compardors and accept publications which speak like the DAILY TELEGRAPH of London and the DAILY NATION of South Africa as if nothing has changed in the country.

Turning to the Tanzanian contribution to the liberation of Uganda, Dr Anyoti told pressmen to (?work) on their patriotic, Christian and human conscience but not attack the very people who stood by Ugandans during the war against fascism. He said he will accept criticism based on facts and intended to correct wrong impressions but not detrimental to national interest.

The minister of justice and attorney general, Mr Stephen Ariko, told the journalists that while they are struggling for objectivity, they must know the difference between truth and lies.

The minister of works, Mr Nangwale, informed the pressmen to approach their profession from a scientific angle but not sensational reporting which will show the people that there is no truth in the reports. The party was attended by cabinet ministers, the army chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok, and other senior government officials.

ZAIRE

REPORTAGE ON 31 DEC 'CONSPIRATORY,' LEGISLATOR'S ROLE

AB011205 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0715 GMT 1 Jan 81

[Text] A group of 13 people's commissioners has once again been caught red-handed. They had carefully prepared and signed a 50-page pamphlet with quotations from authors and references from some books to support their position and cut them on stencils, ready for a wide distribution when the security services seized them. In conformity with the provisions of the law concerning these matters, the judicial process was immediately put into operation and the first arrests have been carried out.

These people's commissioners, thinking that they could take the freedom, democracy and political liberalization restored by the second republic as a license to do whatever they pleased, have gone beyond their normal parliamentary activities and fallen into their own trap by writing up a voluminous literature aimed simply at denigrating established institutions, harming the head of state's reputation, creating confusion in people's minds and inciting them to revolt.

We all know that Zaire, our country, is deeply attached to the sacred principles of freedom of expression, of thought and of opinion. At least adequate political insitutions, particularly the Legislative Council, have been set up purposely to guarantee these fundamental rights.

But the Republic of Zaire also remains an organized state within which order and discipline are preserved so that one's freedom stops where another's begins, and in all circumstances, the authority of the state remains the ultimate guarantor of public order.

An insult is an insult, so long as it goes against acceptable norms, laws regulations and political ethics operating in a country. That is why justice should take its natural course and punish these rogues who, hiding behind the political freedom guaranteed in our country, deliberately indulge in acts of treason and perfidy.

Council Spokesman's Remarks

AB031212 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0827 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 2 Jan (AZAP)--Some of the 13 commissioners of the people who are being prosecuted for subversive actions have begun retracting, pretending that they signed the subversive document in question without having first read its contents.

The acting spokesman of the council and Secretary of State for Information Citizen Dongo Badjanga Eseko-Obala, who gave information on the recanting in his report on the weekly meeting of the Executive Council at Mont-Ngaliema under the charimanship of this MPR-founding president, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, said some of the commissioners of the people stated that they had believed the document was merely making it possible for them to be granted an audience by the MPR-founding president. Citizen Dongo observed that on the one hand, they were guilty of culpable naivete and, on the other, of unpardonable moral fraud.

The spokesman underlined that the fundamental rights are guaranteed in Zaire and restrictions on these rights are set down by the constitution itself. The notion of chief is a sacred one. The chief, who is elected by his people, must rule and not be ruled. The secretary of state for information pointed out that the preliminary investigations concerning the case will be carried out within the framework of respect for law and democracy.

Further Details

AB031410 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1148 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jan (AZAP)--The 13 people who are being referred to as the New Year's eve conspirators--Ngalula Mpandanjila, Skiungu Wa Ku Vuanza, Tshisekedi Mulumba, Kapita Smebangiji, Kabala Kalamba Ka Bwadi, Lumbu Maloba Ndiba [names indistinct]--are being detained for incitement to revolt against the established authorities.

But curiously enough, it is learned from sources close to those in charge of the judicial inquiry that some of the people involved in this serious subversive enterprise are believed to have signed the document without first reading it, as they believed in good faith that it was merely a request for an audience by the head of state in order to explain to him certain difficulties and small problems being experienced in various places in the regions. This is certainly a disconcerting naivety on the part of all those who allowed themselves to be caught in the trap of their colleagues unless it was a case of moral fraud on the part of the latter. In any case, the interrogation seems to be very thorough and the responsibility of all those concerned can be determined only at the end of the judicial inquiry.

Questioned concerning this matter by the general manager of AZAP, Citizen Uande Djambulate, the founding chairman of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, reaffirmed that justice will take its course in all serenity. [Words indistinct], said the leader Mobutu who then stressed that although Zaire is for freedom, it will always oppose libertinism. Democracy should not be mistaken for anarchy.

Some people may be tempted to believe that the case which is now a subject of judicial inquiry could have some relationship with the affair of the Tshikas Company owned by people's commissioner Tshisekedi, one of the 13 New Year's eve conspirators. This is not so. We know that when the founding chairman returned from Gbadolite on Tuesday, 23 December, the first state commissioner visited him to submit to him all the important dossiers relating to the major problems facing the country. These dossiers included the one concerning the American rice being sold by the Tshikas Company, owned by people's commissioner Citizen Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba.

But as everyone can observe, the founding chairman has for some time now been in the habit of transcending problems and has adopted a policy of noninterference. This was why he had asked the first state commissioner to simply ignore this affair of American rice involving the Tshikas Company in order to avoid giving the impression that Citizen Tshisekedi was being victimized for what one may call his bluntness of speech. If he is now in the claws of the law, it is rather because of the affair which the news media is already calling the New Year's Eve conspiracy.

Lifting of Immunity

AB031515 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1222 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Jan (AZAP)--The Legislative Council today, Friday, voted by 162 for 17 against and 22 abstentions to lift the parliamentary immunity of commissioners of the people Tshisekedi Wa Mulumba, Makanda Mpinga, Kapita Shabangi, Kanana Tshiongo and Lusanga Ngiele in compliance with a request of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] and president of the republic, in a letter to the Legislative Council.

In his letter of 31 December 1980, the head of state informed all commissioners of the people of the extremely serious facts that the security service had uncovered concerning commissioners of the people Kyungu, Tshisekedi, Kapita, Kasala, Lumbu Maloba Ndiba, Lusanga, Makandegn Kanana, Ngoyi Mukendi, Birigamire, Dia Onken, Ngalula Mpandangila and Mbombo Lona, who signed a subversive document which was certainly meant for wider distribution.

While one of the signatories to the subversive document, Citizen Ngalula, was under house arrest, four of his accomplices--Tshisekedi, Makanda, Kapita and Kanana, who were subsequently joined by [name indistinct]--violated the president's estate, his residency and neutral zone, to give themselves up. This unacceptable, openly provocative attitude caused the president to request the immediate lifting of their parliamentary immunity before the council recess, which begins next Monday, so that the State Security Court, to which the case has already been referred, can begin the special procedures used for a flagrant offense. All other signatories of the subversive document must report to the discipline commission of the Central Committee.

In conformity with article 18 of the council's standing orders, no debate followed the reading of the president's letter.

According to article 78, the term of office of a commissioner of the people is terminated by disqualification pronounced by the Central Committee in the event of a serious violation of MPR discipline, death, resignation, permanent incapability, unjustified absence at more than one fourth of the meetings during one session or when the commissioner of the people is found guilty of a disqualifying crime provided for by the electoral code. Lastly, the commissioners of the people enjoy immunity concerning their votes, their declarations or opinions expressed within the assembly.

It must be noted that during this public session, all attempts to interrupt the speakers were rejected by the assembly and a commissioner of the people, namely Citizen Ozivibu Valoba, who signed the subversive document, explained the reason for his abstention in the vote.

Contrary to unfounded rumors, apart from the five commissioners whose immunity was lifted, the other document signatories were placed under house arrest pending the outcome of legal procedures. After this public session, the commissioners of the people met in closed session to examine the report of the investigation commission sent to the Ituri (Haut-Zaire).

MPR Denunciation

AB041434 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1021 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Jan (AZAP)--The 31 December conspiracy perpetrated by a group of 13 people's commissioners was the only topic discussed by the Executive Committee of the MPR during its extraordinary session held on Saturday under the chairmanship of the executive secretary of the party, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga Monse Mihimo.

In his report to the press after the meeting, the secretary general of mobilization, political orientation and spokesman of the Executive Committee of the MPR, Citizen Konde Vila Ki Kanda, read the following statement:

Fellow citizens, and party militants, the forces of evil, jealous of the success we have won through our efforts within the framework of the program for economic and financial stabilization, are trying once again to sabotage the conducive conditions we have just set up for a promising economic revival.

Indeed, you will recall that for 2 years we have made numerous sacrifices in order to be able to supress the evil effects of the world economic crisis which has particularly impeded our progress towards harmonious development.

We all know that peace and calm, unity and political stability which are indispensable conditions to all development have enabled the valiant Zairian people to organize an effective economic revival.

And whoever disturbs these indispensable conditions for peace, calm, unity and stability, is an enemy of the people and should be rendered harmless, and if the author of the felony happens to be someone elected by the people, this becomes a double treason.

That is why, conscious of the gravity of this ignoble act, the executive committee of the party strongly condemns this shameless betrayal of the peoples' interests by the very people who were chosen to safeguard them.

The Executive Committee of the MPR therefore fervently appeals to all militants of the national party to be more vigilant in order to protect and safeguard the achievements of the revolution.

It calls on all Zairians gathered within the MPR to rally around the founding president of the MPR, head of state, the guarantor of national unity, regained peace and political stability.

Finally, the Executive Committee of the party reminds every militant not to allow himself to be diverted by false prophets.

Fellow citizens and militants, at this very moment, only one thing should be our concern: The pursuit of the task for economic revival as contained in the 3-year program whose tangible results are beginning to be felt. Everybody should be behind the guide Mobutu Sese Seko, our only salvation.

NIGERIA

FOUR-MAN TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE KANO DISTURBANCES

AB022204 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has set up a four-man tribunal to look into the causes of the recent disturbances in Kano. The tribunal is headed by Mr Justice Anthony (Aniagonou). Other members are Alhadji (Ossae Uni Abdulahi), Chief Theophilus Agbola Agbala and retired Col (Defi Abdulahi). The secretary to the tribunal is Mr O.O. Adegbola of the Ministry of External Affairs, while Alhadji (Abdulahi Brahim) is appointed counsel to the tribunal.

According to the terms of reference published in Lagos this evening, the tribunal will determine whether any person or groups of persons (?in any way caused) or contributed to the breaking out of the disturbances. The panel will recommend appropriate remedial measures.

OPEN AIR PREACHING BANNED IN THREE STATES

AB050801 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Jan 81

[Text] Open air religious preachings have been banned in Bauchi, Borno and Plateau states. The ban in Plateau state is to remain in force for 3 months. In a statement in Jos, the state commissioner of police, (Mr Olatunji Gbadebo), said the action was to assist the security organization in its efforts to track down those responsible for the Kano riots. He added that the aim was to insure that Plateau state remains peaceful.

The police commissioner, however, stressed that the ban does not in any way affect normal preaching of sermons in mosques and churches, provided that preachers did not use external public address facilities. He advised all religious groups to adhere to the directives in their interest and in the interest of peace and stability in Plateau state.

A warning has also been issued by the police in Oyo state against stirring up of religious unrest in the state.

SENEGAL

NEW PRESIDENT'S POLICIES, CABINET APPOINTMENTS

AB020734 Paris AFP in English 0722 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, 2 Jan (AFP)--Abdou Diouf, Senegal's new president, vowed in a radio-television address to continue a vigorous policy of austerity and called on the country to do some economic body-building. Mr Diouf, who had been prime minister for 10 years, replaced Leopold Senghor as head of state yesterday after Mr Senghor resigned.

The new leader said in his speech later in the day that he would fight against bad management, waste and corruption. In addition, the Senegalese will be fed well to offset the consequences of last year's catastrophic harvest, he promised. Mr Diouf added that he would strive for a new economic and cultural world order, fight for his country's independence and always speak the truth.

The truth was that Senegal must live within its means, work harder, economize so it can invest more, and increase its ability to resist economic ills by pursuing the economic recovery plan he set up earlier this year, Mr Diouf said. Senegal must increase its production and diversify, export more than its imports, earmark more of the budget for investments and social services, and create new industries, he said.

The new leader announced his intention to pursue petroleum, uranium and lignite exploration with even greater strength, as well as exploitation of solar energy.

Measures will be taken immediately to improve the employment level of young university graduates, he said. President Diouf's administration will hold meetings with teachers union representatives and all parties interested in education issues and will not reject any positive contribution, he added. In addition, the use of national languages in teaching will be accelerated.

New agro-industrial projects, priority on economic projects creating new jobs, and measures to allow women more job opportunities will help solve unemployment problems, Mr Diouf said.

The new Senegalese president promised to take office with firmness and authority, with respect for justice and with the greatest degree of caution. He also vowed to guarantee political pluralism and respect for all freedoms.

The democratic beginning will be consolidated and reinforced, President Diouf added, but the republican order will reign thanks to firm, fair and rigorous authority in a strong and respected state. He called on all political officials to avoid excess, adding I will make the constitution and the laws respected. No matter what mistakes are made and who makes them, I will check (them) with vigor, firmness and justice.

Continued Ties With France

AB020750 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, 2 Jan (AFP)--New Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has called for continued close ties with France, in a message to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr Diouf was replying yesterday to a congratulatory message from Mr Giscard d'Estaing after ceremonies in which the former Senegalese premier acceded to the presidency. He replaced Leopold Senghor, who had been head of state since independence from France in 1960.

I am convinced, Mr Diouf said in his response to the French president, that Senegal will always be able to count on solidarity with France in its efforts toward economic and social development, as well as in its desire to contribute to the search for peace in the world.

New Cabinet Appointees

PA022339 Paris AFP in French 2233 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Dakar, 2 Jan (AFP)--Here is the list of the new Senegalese Government chosen today:

Prime minister	Habib Thiam
Minister of state for culture	Assane Seck
Minister of state for justice and guardian of the seals	Alioune Badara Mbengue
Minister of state for equipment	Adrien Senghor
Minister of state for foreign affairs	Moustapha Niasse
Minister of interior	Medoune Fall
Minister of the armed forces	Daouda Sow
Minister of economy and finance	Ousmane Seck
Minister of higher education and scientific research	Djibril Sene
Minister of urban affairs, housing and environment	Oumar Wele

Minister of national education	Abdel Kader Fall
Deputy prime minister	Mrs Caroline Diop
Minister of plan and cooperation	Louis Alexandrenne
Minister of rural development	Serigne Lamine Diop
Minister of industrial development and crafts	Cheikh Amidou Kane
Minister of commerce	Falilou Kane
Minister of information and telecommunications	Djibo Ka
Minister of public health	Mamadou Diop
Minister of social welfare	Babacar Diagne
Minister of public offices, work and employment	Alioune Diagne
Secretary of state for human resources at the Prime Minister's Office	Mrs Maimouna Kane
Secretary of state for youth and sports at the Prime Minister's Office	Francois Bob
Secretary of state for [word indistinct] relations at the Prime Minister's Office	Sogui Konate
Secretary of state for tourism at the Prime Minister's Office	Momar Talla Cisse
Secretary of state for water resources at the Ministry of State for Equipment	Samba Yella Diop
Secretary of state for scientific and technical research at the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Jacques Diouf
Secretary of state for sea fishing at the Ministry of Rural Development	Robert Sagna
Secretary of state for water resources and forestry at the Ministry of Rural Development	Cheikh Cissokho

One position of secretary of state at the Prime Minister's Office has been abolished.

Two new secretariats of state have been created, one for relations with assemblies and the other one for water resources (which is indicative of the importance given this sector in a nation hit by drought).

Abdou Diouf, president of the republic, mentioned in his message to the nation on Thursday his desire for change within the spirit of continuation. The incumbent government seems to observers to be a government of continuation which is destined to prepare for change.

UPPER VOLTA

TEXT OF ZERBO'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS TO NATION

AB301830 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1635 GMT 30 Dec 80

[New Year's address to nation by Upper Voltan head of state Col Saye Zerbo--live]

[Text] Fellow countrymen and women: The end of the year is traditionally an occasion for the presentation of balance-sheets. Following the events of 25 November, a military committee was set up whose statutes will soon be known to you. The government was formed on 7 December. We have, therefore, had too short a time to enable us to present a long balance-sheet; however, our balance-sheet is a rich one considering the duration of our regime. We have simply noted that our movement has the unanimous support of all the citizens judging from the numerous messages of support. The military committee thanks them and calls for the understanding of all those whose messages have not been published because they were so numerous.

The action of 25 November gave a new breath to the nation's life by giving back to the Upper Voltan citizens confidence and hope in their future. In response to this legitimate and popular hope, the military committee and the government have taken a number of political measures guaranteeing collective and individual security as well as some social measures. Thus, the curfew, the need of which each of you can appreciate in the present circumstances, will remain in force for some time to come and its strict observation is a demonstration of the people's determination to participate actively in the task of recovery.

On the other hand, the danger represented by the illegal and sometimes massive possession of firearms compelled us to institute strict control measures to be applied by the competent services. The closing of the hunting season in order to enable the regeneration of our national fauna also contributes in some measure to the national security. Concerning the social measures, some crucial decisions have been made, including first of all the exceptional one aimed at restoring the confidence of the members of the teaching profession by paying to them their entire salaries, which had been suspended because of their strike action.

In our policy statement of (?6) December, we announced the setting up of a special commission whose mission is to investigate the management of the public property by the third republic. This commission has already begun work. In this connection, the contributions of all those who have precious information capable of enlightening the commission will be welcome. Another commission in charge of probing the affairs of partly or fully owned state companies and enterprises has been created and will soon start work.

Finally, we have noted with concern the proliferation of drinking bars in our towns and rural areas. Everybody knows that these drinking bars are one of the causes of the chronic desertion of work by our compatriots. Besides, it is necessary that we should not neglect the danger represented by the abusive consumption of alcohol to our people and the nature of moral redress inherent in the decree ordering the closure of the drinking bars during working hours. The ways and means of application of this decree and the penalties attached to it will be made known to the people.

Inside our country, the government has undertaken a diplomatic action toward the friendly countries. Thus, we received the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to our country as well as the resident representatives of the regional and international organizations. We are happy to have discovered in them the same desire to promote and intensify cooperation in the respect of mutual interests and sovereignty as well as the desire to contribute to our development.

Externally, the information missions dispatched to the neighboring and brotherly countries following the 25 November events received a warm and fraternal welcome. The contents of the messages they carried were favorably received. I would like to take this happy opportunity to express to them our gratitude. Our determination to rely first of all on ourselves still remains firm. This determination led us to choose a realistic development policy.

For many years now, the state has been experiencing serious budgetary difficulties; these budget deficits were the result of a loose policy of public expenditure and the absence of an adequate revenue collecting system. The state treasury has greatly suffered from this situation. Consequently, it is henceforth necessary to introduce all measures aimed at restoring the budgetary and financial balance of the state. The 1981 budget is an expression of this firm political determination. This budget, which amounts to 40.5 billion francs, is an austerity budget which is in accordance with the present realities; it is aimed at promoting a policy of recovery in order to ensure our country's progress and harmonious development. This budget which is a reflection of the government policy affirmed since 25 November demonstrates the firm determination we must have in this difficult period.

The policy address, which will soon be presented to the nation, will give more details about the task of national redress and progress undertaken by the government. On the eve of the new year, it is our duty to emphasize that the path ahead is difficult and long and the obstacles numerous. We wish our people good health and courage, which are essential to overcome all difficulties. We wish each citizen of Upper Volta, each family and each community a prosperous and happy new year in hard work and discipline. May the year 1981 be a determining turning point for the economic, social and political development of our country. Long live Upper Volta! [applause]